New York, Thursday, August 21, 1845.

The Daily and WEERLY HERALD can be had regularl

War with Mexico-inother Step. The accounts received by the way of Pensacol and published by us in this city, yesterday, furnish us with the intelligence of another step taken by the Mexican government towards a war with the United States. A projet of a law for declaring war immedi ately and for raising fifteen millions of dollars to ca ry on military operations, has been presented by th Executive of Mexico to the Congress of that repub lic. This took place on the 21st of July, agreeably to the intimations given out by our previous account received by way of New Orleans. A measure to the declaration of war was, therefore, at last ac counts, before the Congress of Mexico, and the ques tion immediately arises, what probability is there of that body passing directly and affimatively on the measure and precipitating hostilities at once?

On the probability of the Mexican Congress de claring war there exist various opinions. Many sup pose that they will content themselves with violen harangues against the United States and empty de nunciations of the annexation of Texas, but wil take care before they proceed to bring the country into a state of active hostility by any act of theirs.-The pendency of a general election in that republic and the popularity sought for by all parties, throws them into violent opposition to the United States, an, ex ressions of the utmost hostility to the annexatio me sure. Still it is supposed that good sense and dis cre ion-that the utter impossibility of such a weak power as Mexico contending suc. cessfully with such a strong power as the United States, will prevail with men of cool ness in the Mexican Congress, and prevent them from passing the Rubicon at once. Many, however, differ from these opinions, and with great probabili ty, as being more accurate than those who entertain e contrary. The violent spirit-the recklessness the ignorance and the folly which prevail in Mexico and must pervade her counsels, may probably have a greater chance of succeeding than moderate coun sels In that alternative there can be no doubt that after a brief space of time the declaration of wa will be agreed to, and then comes up the importan question, how that is to be carried out, and what will be the form which the hostile operations of Mexico will assume ?

It is utterly impossible for Mexico, in prosecuting a war with the U ited States, to reach us at any tangible point except by the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal, and thus attacking the American commerce that may be affoat on the Pacific . On the A lantic sea-board and along the frontier, they can be met with more than sufficient force to settle the bu siness in a very short time, but on the Pacific, from the scattered condition of the American shipping in terests there, it is possible, should letters of marque be issued, that the Mexicans may do us a great deal of damage, even in spite of the American naval forces in that quarter. In such a case, the United States government is prepared to strike a blow at once up on Texas from the Atlantic, and to proceed wit t he utmost promptitude and severity to punish althose who may take part in the act of piracy, as it wil be considered, upon American commerce. We do not think, however, that in case of violent or vin dictive hostilities on the part of Mexico, our go vernment ought to proceed a step without the advice of Congress, which ought to be convened a Washington as soon as possible. Many of the advisers of Mr. Polk at Washington, are in favor of moderate measures-of preserving themselve on the defensive-but such a course of action, if persisted in, will end in utter defeat and disgrace. Nothing but the most prompt, vigorous, determined and resolute conduct on the part of the United States government, in carrying on the hostilities, i they should occur, ought to be adopted and patron ised by the Executive, and in order to do that with effect and the whole power of the nation, Congress should be called, in order to enable the governmen to equip a formidable fleet at sea, and a formidable army on shore, to carry out the war with vigor an despatch.

The effect of this movement on the part of Me: ico, growing out of the Texan affair, even with the apparent inactivity and neutrality of the great pow ers of Europe, is beginning to be felt in our commercial relations. The government stocks have been falling for some days, although the depression has not yet reached State and other stocks. In fact, the government stocks will be the first to fall, for the very first movement in the prosecution of such a war will require an expenditure of nearly the whole of the surplus revenue now in the ha of the depositories of the government, amounting to eight or ten millions. An immediate demand of such a sum from the depositories, scattered through out the country, would, of course, create a sudden pressure in the money market-a scarcity of money and fall of stocks. This is the effect on the stock market. In general commercial affairs the effect is somewhat different. The imports from toreign countries, France and England, are now, and fe some time past have been increasing very rapidly and are equal to, if not greater, than what the were at any former period for some years oast. Th description and character of the merchandise im ported in such quantities belong, probably, to that class which is not freely and as cheaply manufac tured in this country, and, in the event of any diff culty with European powers, would be the means of giving immense fortunes to the importers. Another singular effect growing out of this Mexican war wil be increased activity at the sea-ports and immense fortunes made by navy agents. Collectors and other officers cannot be benefitted at all by these expendi tures; but we should not be at all surprised to se the navy-agents of New York, Pensacola, and New Orleans, in case of a war, realizing, in the first si months, \$100,000 each by their usual per centage of the operations in behalf of the government.

Thus stand our very peculiar relations with Mexico at this time. They are in a most intricate and important condition. A few days will determine but at present it is the soundest policy for reason able men to expect the worst, for the probabilitie are decidedly in favor of war.

ABOLITION RIOTS IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY .-We have received a hand-bill containing an account of proceedings which have been sent by a commit, tee to Cassius M. Clay, requesting him to discon tique the publication of an abolition paper in that quarter. It seems there was a public meeting held, and that a series of resolutions were drawn up, re questing him to desist from publishing his journal. He has published the resolutions and all, declaring his intention to publish the abolition paper there The next mail will probably bring us an account of a riot in that quarter.

SINGULAR DEFALCATION JUST DISCOVERED .- We understand that a singular defalcation has been discovered in the money affairs of one of the Wal street jobbers that has passed out of existence. nounts, it is said, in a series of years to \$10,000. 1 has created quite a sensation in a small commercial circle, and some property, in houses and lots, has been offered to hush up the affair. Can the Courier & Enquirer give us any light on the subject ?

FROM JAMAICA.-By an arrival from Kingston, Jamaica, we have received files of the Journal up to the 27th ult., but find no news of any import.

The colored population of the Island were making great preparations to celebrate the anniversary of their emancipation.

Mrs. Carrott's Baths .- These invaluable baths kept in elegant style and recommended so strongly by the medical faculty, are located at 18t Fulton street, opposite St. Paul's Church.

LAUNCH. - An iron steamboat, intended for the merchant service, was launched on Tuesday at East

THE AFFAIRS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH .- Some inquiry is made in religious and pious quarters amongst the old ladies and the fashionable divines as to the position of the Onderdonk question and the state of the Episcopal Church at this momentwhat the two belligerent parties intend to do in reation to the Bishop-their prospects-and how they mean to conduct their warlike operations.

The last little explosion which was made on thi ubject-for every now and then an explosion takes place without the aid of saltpetre—grew out of a circular which was addressed by certain clergymen in this city to a certain divine in Peekskill. The origin and history of the affair have not been sufficiently explained. We understand that during th ast spring a number of the clergy, favorable to Bish op Onderdonk, in this city, had several meetings and onsultations relative to the policy which they mean to pursue at the Episcopal Convention which meet in October. Previous to the preparation of this circular, these gentlemen, by a very extensive cor respondence throughout the diocese of New York had ascertained that an immense majority of the clergy and a small majority of the laity, forming the members of the Convention, were in favor of the Bishop and of his retaining his present position as Bishop of the Church. According to our accounts. about ninety out of one hundred and twenty of the clergy are set down as favorable to the Bishopand probably a small majority, but a certain one of the laity are of the same opinion In consequence of these facts being ascertained the circular was prepared in this city and sent to such clergymen only as were supposed to be friendly to the Bishop. It happened, however, that one was sent to a clergyman in Peekskill, who had been sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other. and he hoping to make some little popularity out of it on the other side, published it in a long epistle to the world, instead of replying privately to what was a private communication. However his effort failed nd both he and his grand project fell to the ground

On the other hand, the friends of the Bishop, strong n the belief that they can far outnumber their oppo nents in the Convention, are preparing to hold their ground. They consider themselves the friends of mercy and repentance, and are resolutely determined to retain the Bishop in his position. They intend in the meantime to raise an annual stipend for him of \$2000, by voluntary contribution, in order to sustain him and shame his enemies into giving up their persecutions. The Bishop's friends do not deny that he has been imprudent, discreet, and guilty of having done improper things, but they contend per contra that he has repented and ought to be forgiven-that he has been led astray by the devil, and the same subtle influence that tempted Eve, and occasioned the fall of man, and that as the founder of christianity died for the sinner as well as the saint, the Bishop ought to be restored, now that he has brought forth fruits meet for repentance. The opponents of the Bishop they regard as full of unkindness, illiberality and all ancharitableness.

Thus stands the matter, and certainly the prospect is interesting and exciting. The Convention will be the scene of a terrible contest, and the wars of the Episcopal church may prove as important to the pre sent age as the war with Mexico. Who knows?

THE COPPER MINE SPECULATIONS OF LAKE SUPE RIOR.-We have seen, by certain movements of men and newspapers, particularly in the Tribune and Journal of Commerce, that a great effort is about being made to get up speculations in this city in the copper mine region of Lake Superior, which is represented to be one of the richest mineral districts in the world. This region extends along the southern shore of Lake Superior, in Michigan and Wisconsin, to the extent of several hundred miles west. and over one hundred miles north and south. It is a mountainous region, and according to the specimens received at Washington, and exhibited in this city, if these specimens are correct, it must be a very rich and curious deposite of some of the most valuable minerals in existence. Copper, silver, and gold are found there, but copper is in the greatest abundance, and the yield is said to be from 70 to

A number of companies have been formed to work these mines, who are authorised, by leases given in the shape of "permits," under the authoriof the government at Washington. Most of these companies originated at Boston, although the most recent, and supposed to be one of the most success ful, was started by certain speculators in Troy, ma ny of them being friends and associates of the present Secretary of War. This speculation was first began very silently a year or two ago, but during the present summer, a great number of speculators, agents, miners, miner losophers and fools have come to this city for the purpose of inducing people to enter into the speculation. They represent the copper region as richer than all the wealth of India in ancient times, and being indeed the true El Dorado of this age Two of the newspapers, at least, have entered into this service, and are giving currency to the pro-mises and statements of the speculators — the Tribune and Journal of Commerce.

Such is a brief view of the commencement of reat mania for speculation in the copper mines of Lake Superior. We have received a number of written documents, papers and letters, and all sorts of com munications from the various parties engaged. The rivalry between the various companies appears to be conducted with great bitterness. But all agree in painting the wonderful riches of the mines. Their gold is something-their silver more-and their opper boundless. But we think there is one metawhich they have omitted to notice-a metal too of very great use in this commercial world, and particularly in Wall street-a metal found in the boulders -not the stationary boulders, but the boulders travelling in the stage-coaches, rail-cars and steam boats from Boston, Philadelphia and New York, to he copper mines. This metal is called brass, and may be tound in the living countenances of those speculators in immense quantities. The value of that already elaborated is equal to many millions of copper. Those of our readers who wish to make fortunes at once, or rain themselves, as chance may determine, had better then enter immediately into this speculation.

WILL SALTPETRE EXPLODE ?-This question which has recently excited almost as much inquiry in the minds of people, as "can a church exist with out a bishop," did formerly, was again tested by experiment, yesterday afternoon, at Mottville. Several experiments have been made by several eminent chemists, whose services have been procured by the committee appointed by the Common Council to investigate this matter. At about 5 o'clock, the committee, with Dr. Chilton, Professor Renwick, and other chemists, arrived upon the ground, for the purpose of trying the final experiment. A cask was placed in the ground, in which was placed an iron kettle, which contained the mixture to be operated upon. This mixture was saltpetre, united in the ame proportions with the other articles which, in Crocker & Warren's store, were contiguous to the saltpetre. It consisted of 42 lbs. of saltpetre, 12 lbs. of sugar, and 12 pounds of mustard. The head of the cask was put in, the cask was hooped, a slow match applied, and all the preparations made for firing. The company, which consisted of about twenty persons, now retired to a respectable distance, not willing to trust themselves too near the "villandous salpetre." The match was lighted, and in about five minutes smoke began to issue from the aperture through which the match was entered, and a noise was made, very much resembling the whistle of a steam engine. In a few minutes more, the head of the cask was blown about ten feet into the air, with an explosion about as powerful as that made by a popum. "Saltpetre will explode," exclaimed a gendeman throwing up his hands in extacy. But his raptures were somewhat cooled, when the chemists gave it as their opinion that the explosion was merely owing to the weak manner in which the head of the cask was put in—the expanded air lbs. of sugar, and 12 pounds of mustard. The head head of the cask was put in—the expanded air finding a vent in the weakest place—the sides were not at all shattered. After the explosion, it continued burning a few minutes with much smoke and a blue flame. So the question, "Will saltpetre explode," is still before the people.

THEATRICALS .- The arrival of Mr. Charles Kean, nd his excellent lady-the return of Mr. Hacket from England-the opening of the Park Theatre and the approach of cool days and nights, begin to turn the attention of a large portion of society to theatrical affairs, and to lead the mind to inquire into the position of the drama in this country, and the prospects of the highest range of the art during the

approaching season. In England, there is a great lamentation made over the drama. Its condition is very apparent in all its departments, and although here and there some slight popularity may be created by particula artists, still the great characteristic of the art in tha country, is inactivity and decay. During the last year, various attempts were made in England to revive and restore the drama, with some degree of its palmy and spicy condition. Mr. Forrest, with all his talent, and all his friends, was unable to do much; but he was not a greater failure as an American actor, in a foreign country, than Macready himself was. Mr. Forrest played to poor houses in London, and to even worse houses in the country theatres. By the aid of a number of private letters of introduction to Dublin, he was enabled to get up a tolerably good benefit, but even his benefit was not at all to be compared to the houses which other actors had about the same time. Miss Cushman has been remarkably successful in Englands so far as popularity and reputation are concerned -We understand, however, that her affairs have been badly managed, and her advisers have not been of the best sort. We know, indeed, that she has remitted \$2000 to her friends in Philadelphia, and that she is only in the beginning of her career in England, it she do not mar it by attempting too much, endeavoring to show off her versatility, instead of confining herself to the highest ranks of the drama, and thus preserving her dignity. Mr. Hackett was as successful as any other from this side of the water. But still the drama, as a great institution of civilization, is in its second infancy and decay, and none of the actors or actresses o the present day seem to possess the power of reviving it, or of calling forth the educated and intelligent classes, as in former times. Music-operathe ballet, have carried away the senses of the age Such is the condition of the drama in England.

What is it here ? We believe that in this country we are in a better condition to enjoy the highest exhibitions of dramatic skill, and to pay liberally for them, than any other people in the world. We have reached that point of civilization in which the highest dramatic artists receive the greatest amount o reputation, praise and money, all at the same time and before we have reached that state of decay when the legitimate drama is cast aside for music, panto. mime and shows. Mr. Kean and his lady, and the other talented persons who accompany them to this country, have, we believe, hit upon the most happytime that they could possibly have selected to come here and to exhibit their art with the best hope of reaping a liberal and rich harvest. On a former occasion several years ago, during the extreme commercia revulsion, Mr. Kean, then quite a young man, less skilled than he now is, made a tour through this country, which was not profitable, although highly reputable. Since then, he has gained in reputation in skill and every thing constituting an artist of th highest character. His wife, better known to us as the amiable Ellen Tree, always considered by the best critics as one of the most chaste and finished actresses of the present age, cannot exhibit greater skill or a higher order of genius than she did on the occasion of her former visit, but we have no doubt, from the present prosperity of the country-from the public taste-from the increase of our great and populous cities, that both she and her husband wil reap one of the richest harvests that any artists ever did in this land. Their appearance on our shores has already created a considerable stir amongst the the atre going people, and we have no doubt that the anxiety to witness their first representations will not

only gratify but startle them. It is a fortunate thing, indeed, for the Park Ther tre that its management has secured such artists as Mr. and Mrs. Kean, and the others whose names are announced for the season just commenced. And we promise ourselves and the public, at least one season in which the highest range of the legitimate drama will be properly patronized, not only in this city, but throughout the country.

Sporting Intelligence.

TROTTING MATCH AT HARLEM, YESTERDAY. There was a very interesting trot yesterday, a above, between the following nags, for a purse of \$30-mile heats-best three in five, under the

Col. Bertine entered blk g. Title Page C. Woolly " gr g Major Velzer J. W. Vandenburg gr m New York Girl

Belcher Kay was the favorite previous to the start. against the field. The first heat was won by Major Velzer, after which the odds were twenty to five on

NEWPORT REGATTA.—On Monday last a cup, va

The Gimerack, 25 tons, started at 1 o'clk and 40m. Brenda, Cygnet, Siren, 73
The Ginerack arrived at 4 o'clock, 41m. 14s.
Brenda 4 48m. 59s.
Coquille 4 49m. 38s.
Cygnet 4 49m. 38s.
Siren 4 54m. 57s.

Sporting at Montreal.-The match between Sporting at Montreal.—The match between Capit. Alleyne's horse "Drumvegan," and Mr. Parish's hrse "Midas," for a purse of 200 sovereigns, came off on Saturday afternoon, at the St. Pierre Course. As considerable amounts were pending on the issue, the illie of the sporting world were on the ground, and the race excited great interest. At half past four the two horses appeared, both in excellent condition. After a capital start, "Midas" took the lead as far as the rising ground at the back of the course, when Captain Alleyne on "Drumvegan," drew up to and passed him. "Midas" in coming down to the flat, appeared to us rather to sulk, and "Drumvegan," keeping the lead throughout all the second round, won easily. The time was 4 min. 6 sec.—Before the race 5 to 4, and 6 to 4, was laid freely on "Midas," and a good deal of money has, we understand, changed hands on the event.

The match for a purse of \$400, between Euclid and Crazy Jane, on the Cambridge course, on Tuesda afternoon, was determined in favor of the latter, wh had it all her own way in three successive heats. Time 2m. 44s.; 2m. 43s., and 2m. 45s.

THE TONAWANDA INDIANS .- The Census The Tonawanda Indians.—The Census.—The Chiefs at Tonawanda have refused to allow Mr. chooleraft to take the number of the Indians on the honawanda Reservation. It is probably known to most of our citizens that these Indians have had considerable difficulty with the Ogden company in relation to their lands; and their refusal to permit an enumeration arose, it is said, from a suspicion that Mr. Schooleraft's object was to issecratin their strength, resources, &c., and to make the information thus obtained the basis of future operations against them.

The Columbus Enquirer of the 6th inst., says "the Cotton crop is in a precarious state, and there is not the slightest prospect of an average crop in this state. A few days more will seal its fate."

Park Thraras.—Last evening Sheridan Knowles-play of "The Wife," with Mrs. Mowatt as Mariana, was presented at the Park. Owing to the unpleasant weather. the house was not so crowded as on the previous ever ings, but was very well filled by a highly fushionable audience. Many persons who have not, heretofore, beer in the habit of attending the theatre, have no objection to witnessing the chaste and beautiful personations of Mrs. Mowatt, but visit the Park with their families. This is highly encouraging to the lovers of the drama Mrs. Mowatt's personation of Mariana, was market throughout, by the same beauty of expression, clearnes for her a fame, which is seldom obtained in so short a time by an American actress. Mr. Crisp's St. Pierre, although not equal, as a performance, to his Claude, was very well done, and as well received. The other characters were well personated. Antonia by Mr. Bass, Leonardo by Dyott, and Ferrado by Fleming After the play, a Pas Styrien was danced by the Miss Vallees, which drew down thunders of applause. They are a great acquisition to the Park. The evening closed with "A Rowland for an Oliver." To-night the "Lady of Lyons" is again to be presented, with the "Marrie Rake," as an after-piece, in which Miss Gordon, from the Haymarket theatre. London, makes her first appearance in America. Go early, if you would obtain a seat. though not equal, as a performance, to his Claude,

last night at this theatre, and notwithstanding the rainy weather, the house was as crowded as usual. Mr. J. R Scott acted splendidly Charles de Moor, and by the valent he exhibited in the delineation of this character he well deserves to be placed in the first rank among American actors. He was true to life in all the differen situations of this exciting drama, and the loving son, the lover, and the chief of banditti, were all well personate by him. Mr. Henkins also was very natural in the par of Francis de Moor, and appeared to understand well the character he was acting. Mr. Vache, the old Count de character he was acting. Mr. Vache, the old Count de Moor, was very successful in his acting, and showed that he had well studied the part he was delineating. Mr. Clark, also, is an actor of merit, and appeared quite at home as Herman. Mrs Phillips acted well Amelia, and was very successful, especially in the last scene. Mr Hadaway was as comic as ever, and in spite of the very dramatic cast of the play, he succeeded more than once in exciting the laughter of the audience. The overture which came after the "Robbers of Bohemia," was very well played by the orchestra, and proved quite an addition to the entertainment. The performance concluded with Shakspeare's "Comedy of Errors," in which all the characters were very well sustained. The same bili will be repeated to night, and we doubt not that it will meet with the same success it did last evening.

CASTLE GARDEN .- The "Som-am-bull-ole" kept, las night, the whole audience in a roar. It is difficult to magine anything more comical than these mock operas Nothing could have been better selected, to drive away the troubles of business than these mirthful composi tions. The performance will be repeated this evening to give an opportunity to those who have not yet seen it, to enjoy the benefit of the mirth it creates. It cannot fail to be again numerously attended.

NIBLO's.-To-night the benefit and last appearance that eccentric genius, Rice. We know of no one who has more justly earned his high position than Rice—ex cellent in private life-a deep student in his particula line. He is popular with all, and golden opinions have ever greeted his exertions. Brougham, we observe, plays on the occasion. There will be lots of fun, for Brougham's "Teddy," and Rice's "Ginger Blue," ever

create roars of laughter.

The concert given by Rosina Pico and De Begnis, a Newport, on Monday night, was so crowded, and they were so well received that they intend to give another They then go to Saratoga en route for Canada.

The Fakir of Ava is going to perform his Hindoo miracles, at Liberty Hall, New Bedford. Dumbolton's unrivalled company of Serenaders connence this evening a series of concerts at Stanwi

mence this evening a series of concerts at Stanwin Hall, Albany.

Mr. Burton, of the Chesnut theatre, Philadelphia, ha sorron, or the Chesnut theattre, Financipina, has engaged for the ensuing season the following artists Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kean, formerly Miss Ellen Tree, the new Open troupe, consisting of Miss Delcy, Signor Rophino Lacy, Mr. Reeve and Mr. Brough, Mr. Anderson Mrs. Mowatt, and another actress of celebrity, but new to the city of Philadelphia.

The Slomans have gone from Detroit to Chicago. Fry's opera of "Leonora," is to be produced this set on at the Park.

SON at the Park.

RIO DE JANEIRO THEATRES.—THEATRO DE SAN PEDRO D'ALCANTORA.—STA: Henriquetta Pessina, a dancer of great merit, took a benefit at this theatre on the 30th of June last. The performance was well attended, and a great number of boquets and wreaths of flowers were sent from all parts of the house to the Brazilian favorite.

THEATRO DE SANTA THERESA.—Closed for the present.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA .. - We have received, per he barque John W. Cater, private letters and papers of the date of July 26, the substance of which are as follows :-

PUERTO CABELLO, VENEZUELA, July 26th, 1845.

PUERTO CABELLO, VENEZUELA, July 26th, 1845.

We have the satisfaction to enclose you herewith El Liberal, published at Caracas, on the 19th inst., containing a translated copy of an official communication, addressed by our able minister, the Hon. Vespasian Ellis, to the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Venezuelian Government, relating to the high duties, which, by the present tariff of this country, are exacted upon flour and other articles imported from the United States.

The very forcible, and we may be permitted to add, the incontestible argument of Mr. Ellis, urging a reduction of the duties upon our principal exports, or rather imports to Venezuela, will most undoubtedly have great influence with the Executive, and in all probability induce that department to recommend to Congress, next Session, a revision of the tarriff.

Mr. Ellis observes among other things, the following, which we translate, literally from the Spanish:—

"Mr. Manrique is aware of the fact, that coffee pays no import duty in the United States, which is the principal production of Venezuela; and that only 5 per cent is

Spanish:—
"Mr. Manrique is aware of the fact, that coffee pays no import duty in the United States, which is the principal production of Venezuela; and that only 5 per cent is paid upon indigo, hides and other articles exported from this country; wi ill this government has imposed a duty of eighty per cent upon flour, and jifty to scrently per cent on lard, soap, butter, and other important articles introduced from the United States.

The average rate of duties imposed upon other importations from the United States, including articles that pay duties and those which are admitted free, amount to thirty-four per cent; while the average rate exacted upon the productions of Venezuela, including the articles subject to duty and those admitted tree, amounts to less than two and a half per centum. In other words, Venezuela exacts from the United States are average rate of duty, fourteen times higher than that which the United States amposes upon the productions of Venezuela, be ing an average of their respective importations. Having before us this unquestionable fact, derived from statistical documents of both governments, the undersigned begs that Mr. Manrique would be pleased to reply whether this is reciprocity?"

It is certainly absolutely necessary that our government should give its serious attention to the interests of the citizens of the Linited States as they

It is certainly absolutely necessary that our government should give its serious attention to the interests of the citizens of the United States, as they have suffered from the absence of a proper energy on the part of our former Secretaries of State, who have generally allowed their time to be monopolised by electioneering affairs and office seekers.

Mr. Buchanan has the reputation of possessing great powers of mind, perspicuity and energy, becoming one of our first official personages; therefore, we may anticipate, through his diplomatic exertions, superior advantages in future for the commerce of the United States, spread over the world. It is pleasing to reflect upon the prospects which are presented for the future greatness of this beautifut country; the gradual, but real improvements effected. The increase of commerce with all nations, (excepting, probably, that with the United States,) opening of carriage roads from the coast to the two principal cities of the republic—increase of primary (excepting, probably, that with the United States,) opening of carriage roads from the coast to the two opinicipal cities of the republic—increase of primary schools and colleges in every part of the country—the decrease of the military influence which former-jeculated, and the respect that is manifested for republican institutions, by the people, denote to us an onward march to the highest state of civilization.

Casting a glance over the history of this country, from the fifth of July, 1811, to the termination of the struggle with the Spaniards, in 1824, it gives us room to admire the steady patriotism of a great body of the people, during a period of devastation and death. The Declaration of Independence of the Department of Venezuela, emanated from a body composed of the most venerable and respectable of the land, and deserves to be placed with that of our own country, for its beautiful, eloquent and powerful exposition of the grievances under which the colonists suffered at the hands of the Spanish government and minions. From the year 1811, until he final overthrow and expulsion of the Spaniards throughout the continent of America, what cruelties and fiendlike atrocities were committed, by authority and express orders of the Spanish commanders! The names of Boves, Morales, and hundreds of others, are consigned to eternal execration. The obstinacy of the Spanish government had prevented a reconciliation until this year. A treaty has been negotiated between the two governments, by which Spain recognises the independence of Venezuela, and awaits the ratification of the Spanish Cortes, for its publication here in an official manner.

The ladies beg to present their kindest and most "insinnating" compliments to you particularly. The zirls of this country are the most beautiful, probably, you ever did set your eyes upon. Pray do remember us most kindly to uncle James K. Polik, and cousin Buchanan. Please say to them, that we have the keyent than the search of the spanish committed to the policy of the search of

bly, you ever did set your eyes upon. Pray do rememb r us most kindly to uncle James K. Polk, and cousin Buchanan. Please say to them, that we should be happy to know what they intend to do in regard to the Oregon question. John Bull is a good fellow, but we must not dig too far into his pockets, otherwise he will give us a "Punch" under our fifth rib, as the Irishman said. Our respects to the young editor, Mr. Bennett, Jr.

We learn from the New Brunswick Courier that a project has been started for a railroad communication between Canada and Nova Scotia, through the Province of New Brunswick and the territory acquired under the late boundary treaty. The capital of the proposed com-pany £2,000,000.

Military, passering mering us properly light of plant, Capt Pearson, marched through Fution street and Broadway to the foot of Courtland street, where hey received the Lafayette Guards, of Newark, under the command of Capt. N. Pierson. They escorted them fown Broadway, crossed at the Squth Farry, and after a canding through the principal streets of Brooklyn, tool, at a manufacture of the commander of the country of the cou

MAKING READY.—Orders were received yesterday at the Navy Yard, to prepare for sea the U. S. ship Colum-bus, now lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Persons are now engaged in fitting her with munitions of war.— It is not difficult to imagine for what purpose these pre-parations are being made.

are now engaged in fitting her with munitions of warparations are being made.

Mad Cow.—Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a ne
gro who was driving a cow in the lower end of Canal
street, began to beat her over the head with a large club
which he carried in his hand. He continued this treatment until the cow, becoming infuriated, escaped from
nis hold and rushed upon him. He, however, eluded
her, and escaped without injury. They were at this
time near the corner of Varick & Canal streets. The cow
madly rushed up Caral street, and reached the corner of
Varick, just as Dr. G. W. Chapman, of 95 Canal street,
was crossing. The infuriated animal rushed upon him,
and gored him severely in the lumbar region. The cow
still continued her mad career along Canal st, spreading
consternation on all around. Pedestrians retreated into
the stores, and riders drove faster. When she reached
the corner of Church street, she ran against a man who
was crossing, and knocked him down, without injuring
him very severely. She now turned into Broadway, and
near the corner knocked down two other men. She
rushed up Broadway to Grand street, turned into
Grand street, and rushed upon Mrs. McKinney, of
329 Broome street, whom she tossed into the air,
and gored very severely in the thigh. In falling,
her head struck upon the curb, which inflicted a severe wound upon the forchead. The cow proceed
ed, without doing any further injury, as far as Centre street, down which she rushed. Here a crowd
of persons running after her, drove her madly on, and
she singled out a gentleman upon the side-walk, whom
she pursued He, in fleshing from her, fell into the gutter,
which she leaped over without injuring him. Near the
corner of Anthony street, being well nigh spent, a man
seized her by the tail, and wound it round a lamp post,
which brought her to the ground. An axe was n w
brought, with which she was immediately killed. We
regret to say that Dr. Chapman is very dangerously
wounded, and fears entertained that he will not recover.
Dr. Mott, wh

seriously injured.

The Mock Auction Stores.—The new system adopted by the Mayor and Chief of Police, is calculated to effectually put a check to the neferious practices of those wholesale plunderers, who, in defiance of all law, have nitherto carried on their impositions, preying upon the gulibility of the casual visitor, who may chance to be lured into their dens, by their base devices. The entire community look forward to the carrying out of the admirable system lately adopted, to put down these stores; and we seriously trust the Police will continue their efforts until they are completely routed.

Movements of Travellers.

Movements of Travellers.

The increase yesterday of travellers over the previous day was at feast double. Such a torrent would be overwhelming, but for the number of departures, which were even more limited than usual, from the multitude of attractions with which the city at present abounds, theatrically and otherwise. The following must be considered as an epitome, and a brief one too, of the numbers registered. At the

Americal Thompson, Springfield, Mass.; W. Griffin, Baltimore: Charles Rogers, St. Louis; R. Richards, N. O.; L. T. Haines, Conn.; Dr. Hall, Boston; C. C. Biddle, G. Biddle, Philadelphia; W. J. Reed. Charleston; Leo Coyle, Washington; E. J. Kilburne, Baltimore; J. Elison. Adgar. Charleston; J. K. Mansfield, U. S. Engineer; J. H. McGowe, Alabama; J. & W. Easther, Baltimore; J. Leddell, Natchez; Walter Bradish, Natchez; H. Archer, Maryland; Mr. Craig, Georgia; Bishop Brownell, Hartford; H. Brooks, Philadelphia.

Asvor.—C. G. Stringer, Conn.; J. W. Peckham, Albany; J. L. De Tomasina, Spain; A. B. Leroegue, Marseilles; E. Gray, Maryland; D. H. Fitzhugh, Lexington; A. B. Colman, N. O.; L. Meak, Michigan; S. J. Coleman, Washington; D. F. Creggs, Maryland; J. Fleming, Philadelphia; J. Delemax, Natchez; A. McDonnell, Charleston; F. Thomas, Maryland; E. J. Cantier, Montreal; Alexander Neale, Va.; J. Nesbitt, Georgia; H. Chapin, Providence; R. H. Law, Fayetteville; Robert Hall, England; W. B. Hall, Savannah; J. B. Barrett, Charleston; A. Melluish, England; Col. W. D. Dunn, Mobile.

Cityn—S. A. Shankford, Springfield; H. Whittingham, L. I., Rev. D. Auld, S. C.; E. Jenkins, Edisto, S. C.; Geo. S. Platt, do; Af Mawley and family, (from France) Philadelphia; Rodney Fisher, Philadelphia; E. F. Waring, Hartford, M. E. Barton, Michigan; Chas Ellis, Richmond; Newton St. John, Mobile; Sam't Lord, New Orleans; Com Shields, U. S. N., Major Gwinne, Virginia; N. P. Denny, Worcester, Frankun—J. S. Lathorp, Phila; S. D. Olney, Boston; L. Ford, Hamburgh, S. C; Messre Skiff, Blakefield, Roseback, Olone, Roston; J. B. Chon

nedy, do; Charles Kerned, N.O.

Heward—Thomas Collins, Lexington, Ky; L. Johnson, Boston; J. M. Clarke, do; Dr. McIntyre, Tallahassee; J. P. Colder, Boston; J.D. Small, Phila; George and T. T. Frothingham, Baltimore; Thomas Ne'son, Montreal; A. B. Merrill, Boston; Charles Davis, Boston; D. Hull Jacksonville; Joseph Reeves, Phila; W.T. Shaffer, Hartford; Jno Banshall, S.C; W. Dorhman, Charles Wilson, Montreal; Thomas R. Joyce, Va; L. Dennie, do; S. C. Fairfield, Pictou, Canada; W.L. Stevenson, Ky.

Police Intelligence.

Police Intelligence.

Aug. 20—John Chappell, driver of coach No. 75, was last night arrested for a charge of stealing two \$10 bills, and a \$5 bill from the wallet of Mr. Francis F. Marbury, of No. 20 Irving place, under the following circumstances:—From the statement made to the Chief of Police, it appears that Mr. Marbury, on landing from the steamboat Empire yesterday afterneon, ngaged coach No. 75 to convey him to his residence, and while riding in the hack, he dropped his wallet, containing two \$10 bank bills, a \$5 bill on the Bank of Hudson, besides sundry private papers. Shortly after leaving the carriage, Mr M. discovered his loss, and proceeded to Mr. R. Deri Kerrison, the owner of the coach, in whose possession to found the wallet; the money had, however, been abstracted. The driver was accordingly arrested by J. I. Lowe, the newly-appointed Hack Inspector, and held to answer to the charge of taking the money and appropriate the state of the charge of taking the money and appropriate the state of the charge of taking the money and appropriate the state of the charge of taking the money and appropriate the state of the charge of taking the state of the charge of taking the money and appropriate the charge of taking the state of the charge of taking the charge of ta

to answer to the charge of taking the money and appro-priating it to his own use.

Packet Picked.—Mr. George W. Charley, of Provi-dence, while on board the steamer Neptune this mora-ing, at the usual place of landing, was robbed of \$378 in lank bills, on the Exchange Bank of Smitafield, Rhode Attempt at Burgiary. - James McLaughlin was discovered attempting to force over the description

red attempting to force open the door of No. 76 Green ich street. He was taken into custody, and detained

Attempt at Burgiary.—James McLaughlin was discovered attempting to force open the door of No. 76 Greenwich street. He was taken into custody, and detained to answer.

Discharged.—Two lads, named James Damas and Geo Howell, whose arrest on suspicion of having stolen some gold watches from the store No. 232 Grand street, were this morning discharged from prison, it being shown that they were not guilty of the offence charged. John Dunn, arrested a few days ago, on a charge of robbing a man in the street, was also discharged. Betsey Lee, whose arrest for obtaining groceries and other articles under take pretences, as published this moraing, was honorably discharged by the magistrate of the Upper Police.

Caught at the Money Drawer.—A juvenile offender was last evening caught at the money drawer of Mary Ann Byrnes, No. 41 Centre street.

A Star in Danger.—John Banta, one of the Star Police last evening took up his station in a porter house, and left the rogues to make the best harvest they could. He was complained of by Win. Osborn, and no doubt the Chief will attend to the matter, and free the Police force from such unfaithful servants of the public.

Another Indecent Expasure—Policeman Closey, of the First Ward, last evening arrested a fellow, who gave his name as James Brown, for indecently exposing his person, in the presence of females, on the Battery.

Theft of Crockeryware.—A man named Henry Stone, was arrested by policeman Campbell, charged with stealing a quantity of crockeryware, from the premises No. 62 Pearl street.

Clothing Found.—Officer Cook, of the First Ward, last, evening, found a bundle of clothing in Whitehall street The owner may apply at the head quarters of the First Ward Folice.

Petty Thefts.—Charles Lunin was called to account for stealing some bags from Fulton market. John Peters was arrested on a charge of stealing a pair of boots from Francis Priest. Martin Dyer was likewise arrested on suspicion of having committed a larceny.

Yery Cool.—A young fellow, named Wm. Dinnedoff last night

until the loss he had sustained had been made up. His arrest for the exploit doubtless changed his views on the subject.

Grand Larceny.—A female named Mary Murphy, was arrested this evening by Prince John Davis, on a charge of stealing a piece of flannel, and other goods, worth 50, belonging to Mrs. Mary Downey, who was burnt out during the late conflagration. The goods were found concealed at No. 43 Liberty street.

Theft of Tobacco.—A colored man, named John Williams, was arrested and fully committed to prison, on a charge of stealing a bale or bundle of tobacco, worth about \$20, from Eben Goodwin, No. 153 South street.—The property was found in the possession of Morris Meckel, No. 9 Peck slip, to whom Williams had sold it.

Bigamy—A Novel Case.—Another singular case of bigamy was brought before the Police Magistrates tine evening. According to the best information that could be obtained in the case, it appeared that a while woman was married by Theodore J. Wright, pastor of the first Presbyterian church, for people of color, on the 24th of December. 1812, to a colored man named Henry Cornelius, and on the 18th of Dec., 1843 the before named female was again married to George Watts, (white) by Rev. Henry Chase, certificates of which marriages were duly produced. The singular part of the affair, however, is the fact that both husbands lived in the same house; and furthermore that the colored man was cognizant of his wife second marriage, and that he officiated as waiter, &c., in the family of Watts, who was necessarily absent from home the greater portion of his time, and entirely ignorant of the woman's first marriage until the present time when it came to light in consequence of discovering something improper going forward, that induced Cornelius to produce in his own defence, the certificate of his marriage.

Marcus Cicero Stenley.—This individual was yesterday

his marriage.

Marcus Cicero Stenley.—This individual was yesterday arrested on complaint of Herman H. Atwill and N H. Cupenter, charged with having stolen some promissory notes, &c., in October last, from the rooms occupied by Mr. Carpenter at that time, located at No. 97 Wall

Mayon's OFFICE-The Cabs again.-Mr. Davis, the gentleman who preferred a complaint against Phillip El-liott, owner of hack No. 61, as neticed yesterday, for an alleged extortion in demanding exorbitant charges for the hire of said vehicle, appeared before his Honor the Mayor yesterday. It appeared that the complainant ar-

rived here from Albany on Saturday last, per the North American, when, on landing at the pier, where the boat usually stops, he was accorted by a cabman, who agreed to drive himself and two ladies to the City Hotel for \$1, and afterwards to drive the ladies to 20th street. On arriving at the hotel, it appeared/another man, who claim to be the owner of the back, came forward and demanded a payment of \$3 for the job, which the complainant refused, and the ladies were obliged to leave the back, one of them being over 74 years of age. The defence put in was that Elliott had hired a driver, who, it appeared, was not licensed; who, it was stated, acted contrary to the directions of his employer.

His Horous referred the case to the Corporation Attormey, on the ground of its involving a point of law. The question as to the liability of the owner in such a case, being the only matter in dispute, admits of no second construction.

being the only matter in dispute, aumns of no second construction.

The abuses in the cab system—the omnibuses and hacks also—have so frequently been made the subject of just and indignant commentary, that unless some example be made, which will enforce a due ebservance of the city ordinances, there will be no security for the stranger or acjourner who may chance to visit our city.

Police Statistics.—The following statement embraces the number of persons who appeared before Justice Taylor, at the Upper Police in this city from Feb. 5th to August 5th, 1846, (six months.) to answer the complaints made against them. Also, the nature of the complaints made against them control of the defendants were born.—Complaints made against persons who were not arrested

Complaints made against persons who were not arrested, are not included, and that the whole number of persons who were brought before the Justice might appear, the cases of insanity are mentioned.

For murder, 2; rape, 2; assault, with intent to kill, 7; burglary, 13; perjury, 3; bigamy, 1; forgery (passing counterfeit money) 5; receiving stolen goods, 1; compounding a felony, 1; petit larceny, 53; attempt to commit larceny, 6; offering to vote illegally, 1; riot, 4; assault and battery, 209; assault and breach of peace, 83; resisting an officer, 2; selling liquor without a license, 1; officer taking illegal fees, 1; cruelty to a horse, 1; malicious trespass, 3; hawking and peddling without a license, 1; refusing to provide for their families, 17; keepers of disorderly houses, 2; gambling on the Sabbath, 15; vagrancy convicted on testimony, 31; vagrancy convicted on testimony, 32; vagrancy convicted on testimony, 32; vagrancy convicted on testimony, 33; vagra

1.073 419

Marine Court.

Before Judge Waterbury.

August 20—No jury cases being ready, the case of Andrew Watson vs. Anery Smith was called up. It was an action on the part of the plaintiff, to recover an amount of compensation for services alleged to have been rendered as care-taker, from the 15th July to 15th August instant. by night and by day, in the Bowery Amphi-heatre. The plaintiff having failed to prove his case, a nonsuit was moved for. The Court ruled accordingly.

Marine Court.

FURTHER FROM TEXAS .- The Texas National Register of the 31st ult., commenting on the decree issued by the Mexican Government on the 4th of June last, calling upon "all the children of the Mexican nation to defend her national independence, threatened by the usurpation of Texas," says: "Texas overcame the men of the Mexican nation with too little trouble in 1836 to dread a contest with their children, in 1845. We buried their fathers at San Jacinto, but we will give their children a grave on the Rio Grande."

buried their fathers at San Jacinto, but we will give their children a grave on the Rio Grande."

We have learned with pleasure, that several new settlements have recently been formed on the western and northern frontier, and that they are rapidly improving. A settlement has been formed within the last two or three months high upon the San Gabriel, near the old Towacannee fort, about fifty miles north of Austin.—Twenty or thirty families are now located near this fort, and it is expected that forty or fifty more will settle there during the summer. Another settlement has been formed on the Medina, twenty miles above Castroville, and ten or fifteen families are now located at that point. The valley is remarkable fertile and capable of producing large crops of corn, wheat, potatoes and cullinary vogetables in abundance. Castroville is rapidly improving. There are now about two hundren men at this place capable of bearing arms, and they are regularly mustered and drilled every month. They have enjoyed excellent health, and are generally delighted with their new location. It is expected that a large number of Mexican families from the Rio Grande will soon remove to Beard county, and settle in the vicinity of Castroville and along the Medina.—Houston Star, bit inst.

We are indebted to a gentlemen of this city for the

ing.
There is another brig just coming in. She is suppote to be the Porpoise.
Should this supposition prove correct, we will rece

There is another brig just coming in. She is supposed to be the Porpoise.

Should this supposition prove correct, we will receive nothing additional by the P., as she is, we believe, direct from Norfolk. Va.

In another paragraph, we have stated on what we consider good authority, that war will not be declared at present. The letter above quoted in some measure confirms that authority. But that it will ultimately be declared, we have no sort of doubt. The recent instructions to the Mexican departments, as published in this paper, and private information which we have, satisfy us of the fact.—Mobile Herald and Tribune, Jug. 13.

The special Committee on Finance in the Taxas Con-

The special Committee on Finance in the Texas Convention, have reported an estimate of expenditures for the support of the new State Government. They put the amount at \$44,500, allowing the Governor an annual salary of \$2000, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller, \$1000 each, Here Supreme Judges \$2000 each, six District Judges, \$1000 each, Attorney General \$500, District Attorneys \$300 each, Attorney General \$500, District Attorneys \$300 each, Six Legislators \$3 per day each, and mileage, Clerks and Chaplains the same. The Executive department is put at \$5000, the Judiciary at \$17,300, and the Legislative at \$500, 560. The committee do not include the expenses of the Land Office, believing it should be made to defray its own expenses. The estimated revenue is \$47,492.52. By increasing the present tax on land of 1-10th of 1 per cent, to 1.5th of 1 per cent, the revenue would amount to \$65,492.62. A provision in the constitution, to ensure a more prompt and efficient collection of taxes, is recommended.

mended.

New Route for the Mail to Europe.—It will be recollected that a law was passed by the last Congress granting to the Post Office Department authority to employ steamers to carry the mails to European ports. The Washington Union says, that a proposition has recently been submitted to the Postmaster General to take another route than the usual one by way of New foundiand, &c., and adds, that the source from which it emanates is of the most respectable character. The proposition is to have two steamers employed for the present, between the ports of New York or Norfolk and Lisbon. The arguments urged in favor of it are—first, that Lisbon is the nearest and most direct, frequented, Western European port, second, that in case of disaster secure harbors are offered, without deviation of course, at the Azores, situated in the very track and about midvoyage, where deposits of coals can be made at Fayal, to be taken in, if needed; and third, that there is less danger, if any, of ice. The Union remarks—"The friends of the proposition, therefore, infor—first, that the mails will cross the Atlantic with greater speed and security at all seasons; then, secondly, that these mails can be distributed at the Lisbon General Post Office for their different destinations, to be immediately sent for by steamers to Gibraltar, Cadiz, the Mediternanean ports, to Smyrna, Egypt, to India, and thence to China; by land to Madrid, Paris, and other interior places of Spain, France, and beyond; and, thirdly, that this correspondence will reach the abovementioned places many days earlier, and at a heaper rate of postuge, than if carried from America to England or France; for, be it observed, letters which are mailed in England, go to the enumerated countries, via Lisbon, where mails are regularly made up and taken by steamers to those ports.

It is urged, hesides, that the situation of Lisbon, from whence a railroad is to be made with all convenient despatch to the frontier of Spain, and perbably at an early inture day to Madrid itself, NEW ROUTE FOR THE MAIL TO EUROPE. - It will

Bultimore American. Ang 19

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT RIFLEY, OHIO.—On the 14th instant, a most fearful disaster happened within a mile of this place. The middle boiler of three in one bed, of the steam flouring mill of Pangburn & Kerr, exploded just as the engineer was letting on the steam to start the engine, by which two men, one of them the engineer, were instantly killed, and four ethers badly wounded. Three of the wounded men died within a few hours; the fourth still survives, with slight hopes of his recovery. The engine house and stack were entirely demolished by the explosion; and the exploding boilers projected to the distance of twenty or thirty yards. The destruction of life and property is complete. All who were in the engine house at the time were killed, except the one man above mentioned, and a little boy; and thirty orphan children, left by the deceased collectively, mourn the carelessness or criminal parsimony of continuing to use worn out boilers, that has made them such. The names of the killed and wounded are, Joseph Sowers, engineer, William Boggs, John Hugh-John Moore, and Barney Bartholomew. Samuel Bartholomew and son, wounded.

The Nut-her (Miss) Courier of the 8th inst, states

onn Moore, and son wounded.

The Nathez (Miss) Courier of the 8th inst, states that on Tuesday evening last a dispute arose about it game of ten-pins, which was being played between Mr Grane and a Mr. Wickwire, at Vidal.a, La, opposite this city, which ended in the death of Grane, Wickwire having struck histor the head with one of the balls. Wickwire was taken into custody and examined before Judge Curey, who relegted him on head of \$1000.